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300. BENEFITS

The Social Security Act incorporated no standards for benefits in the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance. Hence there is no central pattern of benefit provisions comparable to that in coverage and financing. The States have developed quite diverse and complex formulas for determining workers' benefit rights.

The interrelationship between the various factors on which these benefit rights depend--the amount of employment and wages required to qualify an individual for benefits, the period for earning such wages, the method of computing the weekly benefit amount, and the method of determining the length of time for which benefits may be paid--is so close that it is important to take into consideration all the interdependent factors in comparing the benefit formulas of different State laws. While each factor is analyzed separately, in the main, the discussion at various points indicates the relationship to other factors.

Under all State unemployment insurance laws, a worker's benefit rights depend on his experience in covered employment in a past period of time, called the base period. The period during which the weekly rate and the duration of benefits determined for a given worker apply to him is called his benefit year.

The qualifying wage or employment provisions attempt to measure the worker's attachment to the labor force. To qualify for benefits as an insured worker, a claimant must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked a certain number of weeks or calendar quarters in covered employment within the base period, or must have met some combination of wage and employment requirements. He must also be free from disqualification for any of the causes discussed in detail in chapter 400. All but a few States require a claimant to serve a waiting period before his unemployment may be compensable.

All States determine an amount payable for a week of total unemployment as defined in the State law. Usually a week of total unemployment is a week in which the claimant performs no work and with respect to which no remuneration is payable. In a few States, specified small amounts of odd-job earnings are disregarded in determining a week of unemployment. In most States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when he earns less than his weekly benefit amount. He receives as benefits for such a week the difference between his weekly benefit amount and his earnings, usually with a small allowance as a financial inducement to take short-time work.

Since 1937, when the Bureau of Internal Revenue began collecting quarterly reports of individual workers' wages for use of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, most States have been collecting similar reports of quarterly wages and have based benefits on these reports. Some States do not maintain wage records of all covered workers, but obtain the data needed for determining benefit rights of claimants after a claim if filed (Table 300, footnote 4).

Most States use the earnings in the highest quarter of the base period as a basis for computing weekly benefits. Other States use a percentage of annual wages, and a few use an average weekly wage as a basis for computing the benefit rate.

In some States the weekly benefit is augmented by a dependent's allowance for workers with specified types and number of dependents; in a few of these, only for workers in the higher wage brackets.

The maximum amount of benefits which a claimant may receive in a benefit year is expressed in terms of dollar amounts, usually equal to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment. A partially unemployed worker may thus draw benefits for a greater number of weeks. In several States all eligible claimants have the same potential weeks of benefits; in the other States, potential duration of benefits varies with the claimant's wages or employment in the base period, up to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment.

More detail on all these subjects is given below.

305 Base Period and Benefit Year

A worker's benefit rights are determined on the basis of his employment in covered work over a prior period, called the base period. Benefit rights remain fixed for a period called the benefit year. The waiting period also is measured in or with respect to a benefit year.

305.01 Types of benefit years.--The benefit year is usually a 1-year period or a 52-week period during which a worker may receive his annual benefits. Nearly all States have what is called an individual benefit year in that its beginning for any individual claimant is related to the date of his unemployment and the filing of a claim (Table 300). In New Hampshire, in Florida for certain workers in the cigar industry, and in Puerto Rico for agricultural workers, a potential benefit year begins for all claimants on a date specified in the law. If a claimant first files his claim toward the end of such a uniform benefit year, his benefit rights for that benefit year will expire shortly. Ordinarily, however, he will be eligible for benefits in a new benefit year at the same or a different rate.

In most of the States with individual benefit years, the benefit year begins with the week in which a worker first files a claim which is valid in terms of a wage qualification (Tables 300 and 301). In Arkansas the benefit year begins with the quarter in which a claim is first filed; the effective benefit year may be 40 to 52 weeks. In Massachusetts the benefit year begins on the Sunday preceding the filing of a valid claim, and in New York, on the first Monday after the filing of a valid original claim. Under some State laws a benefit year does not begin until the claimant meets not only the wage or employment requirements but also meets one or more additional requirements (Table 300, footnote 3). New York provides that a benefit year can begin only if the claimant is not subject to any disqualification or suspension of benefits; hence, when a claimant is disqualified, no benefit year may begin until the disqualification runs out, at which time his early weeks of employment will have passed out of the base period.

305.02 Types of base periods.--Base periods also are individual or uniform. In the former type the date establishing the beginning and ending of the base period depends on when the worker first applies for benefits or first begins drawing benefits, that is, on the beginning of the benefit year; in the latter type the beginning and ending dates of the base period are fixed in the law and are the same for all workers. A four quarter or 52-week period is used in all States. Several States, however, lengthen the base period under specified conditions (Table 300, footnote 10; Table 301, footnote 8). New Hampshire, the only State with a uniform benefit year for all claimants, has a uniform calendar year base period.

In all States the base period is used for determination of qualifying wages or employment, weekly benefit amount, and duration of benefits, although in most States the weekly benefit amount is computed from wages in only one quarter of the period (Table 304). In some States, certain distribution is required of base-period wages within the quarters of the base period (Table 301).

305.03 Lag between base period and benefit year.--In Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin there is no lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year; in New York there is a lag of only 1 week and in New Jersey and Rhode Island of only 2 weeks. In States (Table 300) in which the base period is the last four quarters prior to the benefit year and the benefit year begins with the week of a valid claim, the lag is less than one quarter. In States in which the base period is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters prior to the benefit year, there is a lag period of 3 to 6 months; in Arkansas and Colorado, one quarter. In California and Illinois the lag is 4 to 7 months.

In New Hampshire, with uniform base period and uniform benefit year, the lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year is 3 months. However, the lag between the end of the base period and an individual's unemployment may be almost 12 months longer; i.e., almost 15 months.

Claimants who exhaust their benefits before the end of a benefit year must wait until a new benefit year before they can again draw benefits based on a new base period. In no State can a claimant qualify for benefits in a second benefit year unless such claimant has had some employment since the beginning of the preceding benefit year: in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin, because there is no lag between the base period and a benefit determination; in Hawaii, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming because the lag is too short to permit any individual to meet the employment qualification. See sec. 310.04 and Table 302 for special qualifying requirements for a second benefit year.

310 QUALIFYING WAGES OR EMPLOYMENT

All States require that an individual must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked for a certain period of time within the base period, or both, to qualify for benefits. The purpose of such qualifying requirements is to admit to participation in the benefits of the system only such workers as are genuinely attached to the labor force of covered workers.

310.01 Multiple of the weekly benefit or high-quarter wages.--Some States express their earnings requirements in terms of a specified multiple of the weekly benefit amount; Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have weighted schedules that require varying multiples for varying weekly benefits. A few of these States have a stepdown provision under which a claimant who has not earned the required multiple of the weekly benefit can qualify for a lower benefit amount if the base-period wages are equal to the qualifying amount for the lower benefit bracket (Table 301, footnote 2).

All States with a wage qualification in terms of a multiple of a weekly benefits have a weekly benefit formula based on high-quarter wages (sec. 320.01). The multiple used in the qualifying wage formula (21+ to 40 but typically 30) is greater than the denominator in the fraction used in computing the weekly benefit. In these States the formula automatically requires wages in at least two quarters of the base period except for those claimants who qualify for the maximum weekly benefit.

Most of the States with a qualifying requirement of a multiple of the weekly benefit add a specific requirement of wages in at least two quarters which applies especially to workers with large high-quarter wages and maximum weekly benefits. Tennessee's requirement of base-period earnings of 6 times the weekly benefit amount for claimants at the maximum weekly benefit amount and 36 times the weekly benefit amount for all other claimants means that all claimants in Tennessee must have earnings in at least two quarters.

Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas require 1-1/2 times high-quarter wages; Idaho, Indiana and New Mexico require 1-1/4 times high-quarter wages; Kentucky requires 1-3/8 times high-quarter wages; South Dakota requires earnings outside the high quarter of at least ten times the weekly benefit amount. Of these States, the District of Columbia and Maryland have stepdown provisions. Maryland specifies in a benefit schedule the amount of base-period wages required for each weekly benefit amount, rather than compute the amount by multiplying the individual's high-quarter wages by 1-1/2 (Table 301, footnote 5). Thus, at the maximum weekly benefit amount, an individual might meet the qualifying requirement with earnings in one quarter.

Many of the States with a high-quarter formula have an additional requirement of a specified minimum amount of earnings in the high quarter (Table 301). Such provisions tend to eliminate from benefits part-time and low-paid workers whose average weekly earnings might be less than the State's minimum benefit. New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas and Wyoming have alternative base-period qualifying requirements (Table 301, footnote 9).

310.02 Flat qualifying amount.--States with a flat minimum qualifying amount include most States with an annual-wage formula for determining the weekly benefit (sec. 320.01) and some States with a high-quarter-wage benefit formula. In addition, Puerto Rico has a flat qualifying requirement for agricultural workers (Table 301, footnote 10). In all these States, any worker earning the specified amount or more within the base period is entitled to some benefits, but the flat qualifying amount qualifies for only limited amounts of benefits. The qualifying amounts for higher weekly benefits are included in the quarterly or annual amounts which entitle a claimant to higher weekly benefits and more weeks of benefits, according to the details of the formulas (Tables 304 and 309).

Of the States with a flat qualifying amount and a high-quarter formula, nearly all require wages in more than one quarter to qualify for any benefits: Illinois, Iowa, Maine and Nebraska require a specified amount of earnings outside the high quarter. Alaska, with an annual wage formula, requires a specified amount of wages outside the high quarter. California, and West Virginia do not require any wages in a quarter other than the high quarter to qualify for benefits.

310.03 Weeks of employment.--Nearly one-fourth of the States require that an individual must have worked a specified number of weeks with at least a specified weekly wage. Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont count only weeks in which the claimant earned the required amount of wages (Table 301, footnote 7). Hawaii requires 14 weeks of employment in addition to wages of 30 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. Washington requires 16 weeks of employment with wages in each week equal to 15 percent of the statewide average weekly wage and total base-period earnings of at least 15 percent of the average annual wage or, alternatively, 600 hours of employment with total earnings of at least 15 percent of the average annual wage. Wisconsin requires 15 weeks of employment but specifies that a claimant need earn the required average weekly wage for the minimum benefit in only one of those weeks.

New Jersey and Rhode Island also have alternative base-period qualifying requirements (Table 301, footnote 9). Two States, Oregon and Utah, have slightly different provisions in that they require not only a specified number of weeks in each of which the claimant earned a specified amount, but also additional wages in the base period in order to meet the qualifying requirements of the law (Table 301).

310.04 Requalifying requirements.--All States that have a lag between the base period and benefit year place limitations on the use of lag-period wages for the purpose of qualifying for benefits in the second benefit year (sec. 305.03). The purpose of these special provisions is to prevent benefit entitlement in 2 successive benefit years following a single separation from work; the provisions generally require wages more recent than the lag period, either in addition to or as part of the usual base-period wages requisite to establishing a benefit year (Table 302). In many States the amount an individual must earn in order to qualify for benefits in a second benefit year is expressed as an amount (from 3 to 10) times the weekly benefit amount. A few States require an individual to earn wages subsequent to the beginning of the individual's preceding benefit year sufficient to meet the minimum qualifying requirement. In addition, some States specify that the wages needed to requalify must be earned in insured work.

315 Waiting Period

The waiting period is a noncompensable period of unemployment in which the worker must have been otherwise eligible for benefits. All except twelve[1] States require a waiting period of 1 week of total unemployment before benefits are payable. The waiting period may be waived in Georgia if the unemployment is not the fault of the claimant and may become compensable in several other States under specific conditions (Table 303, footnote 3). The waiting-period requirement may be suspended in New York and Rhode Island when unemployment results directly from a disaster and the Governor declares the existence of a state of emergency.

In most States the waiting-period requirement in terms of weeks of partial unemployment is the same as in weeks of total unemployment. In Alabama, 1 week of partial unemployment is required before benefits are payable. In New York 2 weeks of partial unemployment are counted as 1 week of total unemployment. In New York the four "effective days" which constitute the waiting period may be accumulated in 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks. In these States a waiting period

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1/ Ala., Conn., Del., Iowa, Ky., Maine, Md., Mich., Nev., N.H., Pa., and Wis.

served in weeks of total or of partial unemployment qualifies alike for benefits for total or partial unemployment. In Montana and West Virginia no waiting period is required for benefits for partial unemployment, and the waiting period for benefits for total unemployment is in terms of weeks of total unemployment.

In all States the waiting period is served in or with respect to a benefit year. Less than half the States provide that there shall be no interruption of benefits for consecutive weeks of unemployment continuing into a new benefit year (Table 303); in these States the waiting-period requirement has to be met if, later in the new benefit year, the claimant is again unemployed. Some States provide that the waiting period may be served in the last week of the old benefit year. In all these States a worker who has exhausted benefit rights for the benefit year and who remained unemployed or again became unemployed before the beginning of the new benefit year could serve a waiting period in the last week of the old benefit year.

320 Weekly Benefit Amount

All States except New York measure unemployment in terms of weeks. The majority of States determine eligibility for unemployment benefits on the basis of the calendar week (Sunday through the following Saturday); the rest[1] pay benefits on the basis of a flexible week, which is a period of 7 consecutive days beginning with the first day for which the claimant becomes eligible for the payment of unemployment benefits. In many States the claims week is adjusted to coincide with the employer's payroll week when a worker files a benefit claim for partial unemployment. The claims week in New York runs from Monday through the following Sunday. All of the States have agreed, via the Interstate Arrangement for Combining Employment and Wages, to use the type of week used by the agent State in combined-wage claims.

A week of total unemployment is commonly defined as one in which the individual performs no services and with respect to which no remuneration is payable. In Puerto Rico a worker is deemed totally unemployed if earnings from self-employment are less than 1-1/2 the weekly benefit amount or if no service is performed for a working period of 32 hours or more in a week. In a few States a worker is considered totally unemployed in a week even though certain small amounts of wages are earned. In Alaska the greater of $10 or 1/2 of the weekly benefit amount; in Delaware, the greater of $10 or 30 percent of the benefit amount; in New Hampshire, one-fifth of the weekly benefit amount from any source is disregarded; in New Jersey, the greater of $5 or one-fifth of the benefit amount; in Vermont, $10 from any source; in Texas the greater of $5 or one-fourth of the benefit amount; and in Montana, half the wages over one-fourth of the weekly benefit amount.

In New York, unemployment is measured in days and benefits are paid for each accumulation of effective days within a week. An effective day is defined as the fourth and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week beginning on Monday in which the claimant earns not more than $115. A full week of total unemployment results in the accumulation of 4 effective

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1/ New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

days; a week with 4 to 6 days of unemployment, in an accumulation of 1 to 3 days. In this discussions, amounts for New York are converted to weeks.

320.01 Formulas for computing weekly benefits.--Under all State laws a weekly benefit amount, that is, the amount payable for a week of total unemployment, varies with the worker's past wages within certain minimum and maximum limits. The period of past wages used and the formulas for computing benefits from these past wages vary greatly among the States. In most of the States the formula is designed to compensate for a fraction of the full-time weekly wage; i.e., for a fraction of wage loss, within the limits of minimum and maximum benefit amounts. Several States provide additional allowances for certain types of dependents (Tables 307 and 308).

Most of the States use a formula which bases benefits on wages in that quarter of the base period in which wages were highest (Table 304). This calendar quarter has been selected as the period which most nearly reflects full-time work. A worker's weekly benefit rate, intended to represent a certain proportion of average weekly wages in the higher quarter, is computed directly from these wages. In 13 States the fraction of high-quarter wages is 1/26. Between the minimum and maximum benefit amounts, this fraction gives workers with 13 full weeks of employment in the high quarter 50 percent of their full-time wages. Since it has been found that, for many workers, even the quarter of highest earnings includes some unemployment, 18 States have compensated for this by using a fraction greater than 1/26, as follows:

Fraction	Number of States	Fraction	Number of States
1/25	10	1/23	2
1/24	2	1/22	3
		1/20	1

An additional three States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the average weekly wage in the high quarter, i.e., 1/13 of high-quarter wages. In Colorado the weekly benefit is 60 percent (approximately 1/22) of the average weekly wage, and in Illinois and South Carolina 50 percent (1/26).

Other States use a weighted schedule, which gives a greater proportion of the high-quarter wages to lower-paid workers than to those earning more. In these States the minimum fraction varies from 1/23 to 1/31; the maximum, from 1/11 to 1/24. In Pennsylvania, an individual's weekly benefit amount is based on a weighted schedule, or 50 percent of his full-time wage, if that amount is greater.

Several States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of annual wages. All but one of these use a weighted schedule which gives as weekly benefits a larger proportion of annual wages to the lower-paid workers (Table 304). In addition, Puerto Rico has a separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments ranging from $7, for annual earnings of at least $150, to $50, for annual earnings of $2,300.01 and over.

Some States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the claimant's average weekly wages in the base period or in a part of the base period. Benefits below the maximum are computed at 50 percent of the average weekly wage in Florida, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin; at 55 percent in Rhode Island and at 66-2/3 percent in New Jersey; a weighted schedule is used in Michigan and New York. Minnesota computes the weekly benefit amount at 60 percent of the first $85, 40 percent of the next $85, and 50 percent of the remainder of the individual's average weekly wage.

Florida computes the average weekly wage by dividing the individual's total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the individual was paid wages for insured work. Rhode Island computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least $40, and Minnesota, by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least $50. New Jersey computes the average weekly wage by dividing the claimant's base-period wages with the most recent employer by the total number of weeks of employment with that employer if the claimant had at least 20 such weeks during the base period; otherwise, weekly benefits are based on weeks of employment and earnings with all base-period employers. New York computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages paid by all employers by the number of weeks of employment furnished by all employers. Weeks in which the claimant earned less than $40 are excluded from the computation unless fewer than 20 weeks of employment remain after such exclusion. Ohio computes the average weekly wage by dividing an individual's total earnings in all weeks in which the claimant earned at least $20 by the number of such weeks. Vermont computes the weekly benefit amount on the basis of the individual's average weekly wage in the 20 weeks of the base period in which the wages were highest.

Michigan and Wisconsin compute weekly benefits on average weekly wages from each employer separately in inverse chronological order. In Wisconsin the average weekly wage is determined by dividing the individual's weeks of employment with each employer within the base period into the gross wages paid for such employment. A substitute procedure is permitted where the resulting quotient from this computation is inequitable.

In Michigan an individual's average weekly wage is the average of wages in the calendar weeks of the base period in which wages in excess of $25, were earned but not less than 14 weeks or more than the most recent 35 (34 if all with one employer) weeks. The Michigan and Ohio formulas do not provide a basic benefit for a specified amount of earnings. The schedules are arranged to show the amount which a claimant in each dependency class must earn to qualify for each weekly benefit rate. In both States, the maximum weekly benefit and the earnings required for the maximum benefit vary according to the class.

All States round weekly benefits for total unemployment (Table 304). In 52 States benefits are paid in even dollar amounts, in Nebraska in $2 amounts.

320.02 Flexible maximum weekly benefits.--More than half the States provide for annual or semiannual computation of the maximum weekly benefit amounts based on wages within the State. The maximum in these States is usually defined as 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment within the State during a recent 1-year period and the computed amount usually becomes effective in July. Under these provisions, the maximum weekly benefit amount automatically increases to reflect the upward movement of wages. In Ohio the maximum is adjusted annually by any percentage increase in the State average weekly wage during the preceding fiscal year. The significant variations in the flexible maximum benefit provisions are shown in Table 305.

320.03 Flexible minimum weekly benefits.--In most States the minimum weekly benefit is an amount specified in the law, ranging from $5 to $35. However, four States--Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon and Wisconsin--have enacted flexible minimum benefits. New Mexico computes the minimum benefit annually at 10 percent and Oregon at 15 percent of the State average weekly wage. Kansas computes the minimum benefit annually and Wisconsin semiannually at 25 percent and 19 percent respectively of the maximum weekly benefit amount.

325 Benefits for Partial Unemployment

All States provide for the payment of benefits when underemployment reaches a certain stage. In the majority of States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work if less than (in Puerto Rico, not in excess of) the weekly benefit amount is earned from the regular employer or from odd-job earnings. In some States a claimant is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when less than the weekly benefit plus an allowance is earned, either from odd-job earnings or from any source as indicated in Table 306. Only in two States is there any limit on a week of less than full-time work: in North Carolina, a week of less than 3 customarily scheduled full-time days; in Puerto Rico, any week in which the individual's wages and remuneration from self-employment amount to less than twice the weekly benefit amount.

The amount of benefits for a week of partial unemployment is usually the weekly benefit amount less the wages earned in the week with a specified allowance (Table 306). In Indiana only earnings from other than base-period employers are included in the specified allowance. In Puerto Rico the allowance is the full weekly benefit amount. In Idaho, Louisiana, North Carolina, and North Dakota, the allowance is one-half the weekly benefit amount; in Arkansas and the District of Columbia it is two-fifths; in Oregon it is one-third; in Colorado and South Carolina it is one-fourth; in New Hampshire, New Mexico and Ohio it is one-fifth. In Kentucky it is one-fifth of the wages earned in the week, in Nevada, one-fourth, and in Connecticut it is one-third; in the Virgin Islands and Washington one-fourth of earnings in excess of $5. In South Dakota it is one-half of the wages earned in the week up to one-half the individual's weekly benefit amount. In Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin the full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than half the weekly benefit, but only half the weekly benefit is paid if wages are half or less of the weekly benefit. In Vermont the allowance is $15 plus $3 for each dependent up to 5 or a maximum of $30.

Most State laws provide that the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, if not an even-dollar amount, shall be rounded to the nearest or the next higher dollar. In a State with a $3 allowance and rounding to the next higher dollar, a claimant with a $20 weekly benefit amount and earnings of $10.95 would receive a partial benefit of $13.

In New York benefits for less than a full week of unemployment are paid at the rate of one-fourth of the weekly benefit for each effective day. Since an effective day is a day of unemployment in excess of 3 days of unemployment in a calendar week--or not more than 3 days of employment--and earnings of not more than $115, a partially unemployed claimant may have 1 to 3 effective days in a week and may get one-fourth to three-fourths of the weekly benefit.

The relationship of partial benefits and dependents allowances is discussed in section 330.03.

California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, and Washington have special provisions concerning benefits for claimants who are unable to work or unavailable for work for part of a week. In Indiana one-third of the weekly benefit amount is deducted for each day the claimant is unavailable for work; in Illinois and Minnesota, one-fifth; in California and Washington, one-seventh of the weekly benefit; however, in Washington no benefits are paid if a claimant is unavailable for 3 or more days in a week. Maine prorates benefits for the portion of the week during which the claimant was able to and available for work.

Rhode Island makes special provision for totally unemployed claimants who have days of unemployment between the end of the waiting period and the beginning of the first compensable week, and also for those who return to work prior to the end of a compensable week, provided they have been in receipt of benefits for at least 2 successive weeks of total unemployment. For each day of unemployment in such week in which work is ordinarily performed in the claimant's occupation, one-fifth of the weekly benefit is paid, up to four-fifths of the weekly rate.

330 Dependents Allowances

The State laws that provide dependents' allowances vary in the definition of compensable dependent and in the allowance granted. In general, a dependent must be "wholly or mainly supported by the claimant" or "living with or receiving regular support from him." In Massachusetts allowances may be paid only for those dependents domiciled within the United States or its Territories or possessions. In Michigan an individual, counted as a dependent for any claimant for a benefit year, is not entitled to any allowance for dependents if such individual becomes a claimant until the expiration of the benefit year.

330.01 Definition of dependent.--All States with dependents' allowances include children under a specified age (Table 307). In some States children are the only dependents recognized. The intent is to include all children whom the claimant is morally obligated to support. Hence, stepchildren and adopted children are included in most States; married children are excluded in Alaska. In most of these States allowances may be paid on behalf of older children who are unable to work because of physical or mental disability.

Some State provisions include other dependents. Included within the definition of dependents are nonworking spouses living in the same household as the claimant (Connecticut); a legally married spouse living with and being wholly or chiefly supported by the claimant (Pennsylvania); spouses receiving more than half of their support from a claimant, but only if they are not currently eligible for benefits due to insufficient base-period wages (Illinois, Indiana); spouses unable to work because of disability (District of Columbia); and dependent parents, brothers, and sisters who are unable to work because of age or disability (District of Columbia and Michigan). In Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, allowances are paid if the dependents were unemployed and were receiving more than half of their support from the claimant for 90 consecutive days; or for the duration of the relationship if less, immediately prior to the beginning of the benefit year. In addition, in Ohio a spouse may not be claimed as a dependent if the spouse has an average weekly income in excess of the lesser of 25 percent of the claimant's average weekly wage or $30. In Maine no dependency allowance is paid for any week in which the spouse is employed full time and is contributing to the support of the dependents.

330.02 Amount of weekly dependents' allowances.--The amount allowed is ordinarily a fixed sum (Table 308). However, in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio the allowance is determined not only on the number of dependents but also on the amount of earnings. Indiana relates the amount of the allowance to the claimant's high-quarter wages.

In Michigan benefits are paid to claimants according to a schedule of the average weekly wages and five dependency classes. Class 0 is a claimant with no dependents; classes 1 through 4 are claimants with one to four or more dependents.

Ohio pays benefits according to the claimant's average weekly wage and dependency class. Class A is a claimant with no dependents; class B, two or three dependents; class C, are claimants with three or more dependents.

All States have a limit on the total amount of dependents' allowance payable in any week--in terms of dollar amount, number of dependents, percentage of basic benefits or of high-quarter wages or of average weekly wage. Only in Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts can any claimant receive allowances for more than five dependents. In Pennsylvania and Illinois the limit is two dependents; in Alaska, the District of Columbia and Ohio, three dependents; in Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Rhode Island, four dependents. In several States the limitation on maximum allowances in terms of the basic weekly benefit amount results in reducing, for many claimants, the nominal allowance per dependent or the maximum number of dependents on whose behalf allowances may be paid.

Only in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Rhode Island can a claimant with the maximum weekly benefit draw the maximum amount of dependents' allowances provided in the law. The District of Columbia and Maryland have a different type of limit in that the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents; thus no claimant drawing the maximum weekly benefit can receive any dependents' allowances regardless of the number of dependents.

In all but one State, the number of dependents is fixed for the benefit year when the monetary determination on the claim is made. Connecticut permits the dependents' allowances to be adjusted during the benefit year if an individual acquires additional dependents. In almost all States, only one parent may draw allowances if both are receiving benefits simultaneously.

330.03 Dependents' allowances for partially unemployed workers.--Claimants who are eligible for partial benefits may draw dependents' allowances in addition to their basic benefits in all the States which provide these allowances. In all States except Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Ohio, the existence of a week of partial unemployment is measured by the basic rather than the augmented weekly benefit, and in all States except Indiana, and Michigan, the full allowance is paid for a week of partial unemployment. In Indiana the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, including dependents' allowances, is determined by the amount of the partially unemployed individual's earnings. In Michigan the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, which is always one-half of the weekly benefit, includes only one-half of the dependents' allowances. In other States the allowance for dependents may be greater than the basic benefit for partial unemployment.

330.04 Relation of dependents' allowances and duration.--As indicated in Table 308, in some States the dependents' allowances increase the maximum amounts payable in a benefit year for all claimants because dependents' allowances are added to the basic weekly benefit so long as it is payable. In the District of Columbia and Maryland the maximum potential benefits for the claimant at the maximum weekly benefit amount are the same for claimants with or without dependents because the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents. However, claimants receiving less than the maximum weekly benefit amount and dependents' allowances in the District of Columbia may draw dependents' allowances so long as basic benefits are payable. In Indiana maximum potential benefits, as well as weekly amounts, may be increased for some claimants with dependents but the additional amounts payable are included in the duration formula.

The provisions concerning dependents' allowances and partial benefits also affect maximum potential benefits in a benefit year. In Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, where dependents' allowances are considered as part of the weekly benefit amount, maximum potential benefits in a benefit year are the same for claimants partially unemployed and those totally unemployed. In Maryland the number of payments for dependents is limited to 26. In the other States where full allowances for dependents are paid for all weeks of partial benefits, the maximum potential benefits and allowances in a benefit year may be greater than the maximum augmented benefits for the maximum number of weeks of total unemployment provided in the law.

335 Duration of Benefits

A few State laws allow potential benefits equal to the same multiple of the weekly benefit amount (20 to 30 weeks) to all claimants who meet the qualifying-wage requirement. Some of these States have an annual-wage formula with comparatively high requirements of base-period wages at all but the lower benefit levels. New York and Vermont have average-weekly-wage formulas. The other States have a high-quarter formula for determining the weekly benefit amount; they all directly or indirectly require employment in more than one quarter for all--or most--claimants to qualify.

335.01 Formulas for variable duration.--The other State laws provide a maximum potential duration of benefits in a benefit year equal to a multiple of the weekly benefit (20 to 39 weeks of benefits for total unemployment), but have another limitation on annual benefits. In 29 of these States a claimant's benefits are limited to a fraction or percent of base-period wages, if it produces a lesser amount than the specified multiple of the claimant's weekly benefit amount, as follows:

Duration fraction or percent	Number of States
3/5	1
1/2	4
2/5	1
36 percent	1
1/3	18
3/10	1
27 percent	1
1/4	2

In a few States the fraction applied in a schedule is a weighted one. In North Dakota there are three levels of duration (Table 309, footnote 11). In Idaho, Montana, North Carolina, and Utah, maximum benefits are computed in terms of specified ratios of base-period wages to high-quarter wages up to a maximum, in Idaho, Montana and North Carolina, of 26 weeks and to 36 weeks in Utah.

In several States with an average-weekly-wage formula, maximum potential benefits depend on a fraction of weeks worked (Table 309). In Michigan and Wisconsin, duration--like the weekly benefit amount--is figured separately for each employer in inverse chronological order.

In all States, the maximum potential benefits may be used in weeks of total or of partial benefits. If a claimant has some or all weeks of partial benefits, the number of weeks of benefits may be greater than the number shown in Table 309. In a few States with dependents' allowances, the maximum potential benefits in a benefit year may be greater than the amount shown in Table 309 (Table 308, footnote 1).

335.02 Minimum weeks of benefits.--In Delaware, Kentucky and North Carolina, with variable duration and a high-quarter benefit formula, a minimum number of weeks duration (11 to 15) is specified in the law. In other States the minimum potential annual benefits result from the minimum qualifying wages and the duration fraction or from a schedule. For any claimant this minimum amount may be translated into weeks of total unemployment by dividing the potential annual benefit by the weekly benefit. If the weekly benefit amount for a claimant who barely qualifies for benefits is higher than the statutory minimum weekly benefit (because the qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in the high quarter), the weeks of duration are correspondingly reduced.

335.03 Maximum weeks of benefits.--Maximum weeks of benefits vary from 20 to 39 weeks, most frequently 26 weeks. Table 310, giving the number of States by maximum weeks of benefits and maximum weekly amounts, shows the general tendency of the State formulas to be liberal in both respects if liberal in one.

In Massachusetts and Michigan, duration may be extended for those claimants who are taking training to increase their employment opportunities. In both States any claimant certified as attending a vocational retraining course approved by the agency is entitled to as much additional as an amount equal to 18 times the weekly benefit while attending the course. California pays benefits under the State extended benefits program to claimants during periods of retraining (sec. 335.07).

In Iowa, maximum duration is 26 weeks unless the State or national extended benefit triggers are "off," in which case duration is extended to 39 weeks.

335.04 Other limits on duration.--In most States with variable duration, claimants at all benefit levels are subject to the same minimum and maximum weeks of duration. In Alaska, however, with an annual-wage formula and variable duration, both weekly benefits and weeks of benefits increase with increments of annual wages; claimants at or near the bottom of the benefit schedule are not eligible for maximum weeks of benefits.

Three other States include a limitation on wage credits in computing duration. In Colorado only wages up to 26 times the current maximum weekly benefit amount per quarter count; in Indiana, wages up to $3,225. In Missouri wage credits are limited to 26 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. This type of provision tends to reduce weeks of benefits for claimants at the higher benefit levels.

335.05 Maximum potential benefits in a benefit year.--In the 52 States maximum potential basic benefits in a benefit year are lowest in Puerto Rico and highest in the District of Columbia. In the States with dependents' allowances, maximum potential benefits for the claimant with maximum dependents' allowances are lowest in Indiana and highest in Massachusetts. The qualifying wages required for these various amounts vary even more widely than the benefits, as shown in Table 309. The variations are related more to the type of formula than to the amount of benefits.

335.06 Federal-State extended benefits.--The Federal-State extended benefit program, established by Public Law 91-373, is designed to pay extended benefits to workers during periods of high unemployment. The program is financed equally from

Federal and State funds and may become operative either on a national or State level. An extended benefits period becomes effective in a State in the third week following the week in which a State or a national "on" indicator is reached and stays effective until the third week following the first week in which both State and national indicators are off, but for not less than 13 weeks.

A national "on" indicator is reached in the calendar week immediately following a 13-week period if in each of the 13 weeks the rate of insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States equals or exceeds 4.5[1] percent. A national "off" indicator is reached in the calendar week immediately following a 13-week period if in each of the 13 weeks the rate of insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States is less than 4.5[1] percent.

A State "on" indicator is reached in the last week of the 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the State for such period (a) equals or exceeds 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years,[2] and (b) is not less than 4 percent. However, no extended benefit period may begin by reason of a State "on" indicator (unless there is also a national "on" indicator) before the fourteenth week after the close of a prior extended benefit period in that State. A State "off" indicator is reached in the last week of the specified 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the state for such period either (a) falls below 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years,[2] or (b) is less than 4 percent.

Within certain requirements, extended benefits are payable at the same rate as the claimant's weekly benefit amount under the State law, and eligibility for extended benefits is determined in accordance with State law. A claimant may receive extended benefits equal to the least of the following amounts: one-half the total amount of regular benefits, including dependents' allowances; or 13 times his weekly benefit amount. There is an overall limitation of 39 weeks on regular and extended benefits.

335.07 State programs for extended duration.--A few States have solely State-financed programs for payment of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment. In Puerto Rico extended benefits are paid to claimants who become permanently displaced from their usual occupation as a direct result of technological progress in the industry; permanent removal of an industry, factory, or occupation; or the elimination or reduction of the sugarcane crop areas. In the other States they are paid when unemployment within the State reaches specified levels.

In California with variable duration and a maximum of 26 weeks, potential benefits are extended by 50 percent up to a maximum of 13 weeks. Puerto Rico, with uniform duration of 20 weeks, and Connecticut, with a uniform duration of 26 weeks, extend potential duration by 32 weeks and 13 weeks, respectively.

State extended benefits may not be paid in California or Connecticut for any week for which an individual is entitled to or is receiving Federal-State extended benefits. Total Federal-State and State extended benefits are limited in California to the lesser of 13 times the weekly benefit amount or one-half the maximum amount of normal benefits payable during the benefit year. Also, California has additional employment qualifications for receipt of State extended benefits.

1/ For weeks beginning before Dec. 31, 1976, 4.0%.

2/ State law may waive this requirement after March 30, 1977, whenever the IUR in the State equals or exceeds 5 percent.

In California benefits start when the insured unemployment rate for the most recent 13 weeks is 6 percent or more, and end when such rate for the most recent 13 weeks falls below 6 percent. In Connecticut extended benefits begin and end under the same criteria used for triggering in a State "on" and "off" indicator under the Federal-State program.

Hawaii has a separate law, known as the Additional Unemployment Compensation Benefits law, that provides 13 additional weeks of benefits when a natural or manmade disaster causes damage to either the State as a whole or any of its counties and creates an unemployment problem involving a substantial number of persons and families.

340 SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS

In most States no distinction is made, in determining an individual's benefit rights, between wages received from a covered employer whose operations are seasonal in character and those received in employment not regarded as seasonal. In these States, entitlement to benefits is determined under the same benefit provisions, whether the claimant's base-period employment had been in seasonal or nonseasonal work. In many States the wage levels and the length of the operating period of seasonal pursuits are such that individuals, whose only or primary employment has been in seasonal work, are automatically excluded from benefits because they do not meet the wage or employment requirements (Table 301). Also, in applying the availability-for-work test (sec. 410) all States give special attention to claimants who earned all or a large part of their base-period wages in seasonal employment--especially those filing for benefits during the off-season of the industry in which the wages were earned.

In 12[3] States there are special provisions, varying in their effect of the benefit rights of the workers concerned, governing the payment of benefits based on earnings in seasonal employment. Florida provides a uniform calendar-year base period and a uniform benefit year, commencing on May 1 following the base period, for cigar workers in Hillsborough County; upon request, workers whose base-period earnings in other employment exceeded their earnings in the cigar industry may request determination of their benefit rights under the base-period and benefit-year provisions in effect for all other workers (Table 300). In the other 11 States, there are restrictions on the payment of benefits to workers who earned some or a substantial part of their base-period wages in employment defined as seasonal. In these special provisions the term seasonal is defined in specific terms--either in the statute or in rules or regulations implementing the statute--and is applied to (a) the industry, employer, or occupation involved; (b) the wages earned during the operating period of the employer or industry; and (c) the worker himself. In most States the designation of seasonal industries, occupations, or employers and the beginning and ending dates of their seasons is made in accordance with a formal procedure, following action initiated by the employment security agency or upon application by the employers or workers, involving hearings and presentation of supporting data.

The first processing of perishable food products and agricultural or horticultural products is designated as seasonal in two States.[4] In Delaware first processing of seafood and chicken and allied products is also included.

3/ Excluding Georgia, where the seasonal provision is not operative.

4/ Delaware, and Wisconsin.

In six other States a seasonal pursuit, industry, or employer is defined in such terms as one in which "because of climatic conditions or the seasonal nature of the employment it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of less than (a specified number of weeks)": 25 weeks in Colorado; 40 weeks in Maine,[5] Virginia, and Ohio; 36 weeks in North Carolina.

In South Carolina the overall maximum period of seasonal operations is set by law at 40 weeks, and the regulations of the employment security agency require, in addition, a 33-1/3 percent decline in the level of employment in the industry over a specified number of weeks to qualify for a designation as "seasonal." In Arkansas, an industry may be designated as seasonal if, because of its seasonal nature, it is customary to lay off 40 percent or more of the workers for as many as 16 weeks during a regularly recurring period of each year.

In general, the restrictions on the payment of benefits to individuals employed during the operating periods of these seasonal industries fall into one of three groups.

1. The most frequent restriction provides that wage credits earned in seasonal employment are available for payment of benefits only for weeks of unemployment in the benefit year that fall within the operating period of the employer or industry where they were earned; wage credits earned in non-seasonal work, or in employment with a seasonal employer outside the operating period, are available for payment of benefits at any time in the benefit year. The States with this type of provision are listed below, together with the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply:

Arkansas	Off-season wages of (a) less than 30 times the weekly benefit amount, if worker's seasonal wages were earned in an industry with an operating period of 6-26 weeks; or (b) less than 24 times the weekly benefit amount, if seasonal wages were earned in an industry with operating period of 27-36 weeks.
Colorado	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal industry.
Maine	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal employer.
North Carolina	25 percent or more of base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.
Ohio	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.[1]
South Dakota	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.[1]

1/ If the initial claim is filed within the operating period, entitlement is computed on the basis of both seasonal and nonseasonal wages; if filed outside such period, computation is based on only nonseasonal wages.

2. Under another type of restriction, benefit rights are based on total base-period wages but benefits are payable only for weeks of unemployment during that part of the benefit year that falls within the operating season of the

5/ For seasonal lodging facilities, restaurants and camps, a period not exceeding 180 days applies.

employer or industry in which the worker earned the seasonal wage credits. These States and the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply are:

Delaware	More than 75 percent of the base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.[1]
South Carolina	Individual ordinarily engaged in seasonal industry. (By rule of the commission, an individual who earned in each of 2 periods (first and second 4 of the last 9 completed calendar quarters preceding the benefit year) more than 50 percent of total wages in operating period of seasonal industry and less than 33-1/3 percent in off-season employment outside the seasonal industry; or an individual who earned all wages in each of the 2 periods in the operating period of a seasonal industry.)
Virginia	70 percent or more of base-period wages earned with 1 seasonal employer during the operating period.

1/ Such seasonal workers need base-period wages of only $300 to qualify for benefits (Table 301).

3. A third type of restriction is applicable to claimants who earned a large proportion of their base-period wages in the operating period of a seasonal industry. Under these provisions no benefits may be paid to the seasonal workers.

West Virginia	Individual with less than 100 days of employment in seasonal industry and less than $100 in other covered employment.
Wisconsin	Service performed by an individual for a seasonal employer is not covered unless he earned wages of at least $200 in other covered employment in the 52 weeks preceding the seasonal employment.

345 INTERSTATE BENEFIT ARRANGEMENTS

To encourage a claimant to move from a State where no suitable work is available to one where there is a demand for the type of service the claimant is able to render, States have historically entered into agreements to protect the benefit rights of workers who have made such moves. Prior to the Employment Security amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-373) which required the States to "....participate in any arrangements for the payment of compensation on the basis of combining an individual's wages and employment covered under the State law with his wages and employment covered under the unemployment compensation law of other States which . . . are approved by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the State unemployment compensation agencies as reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of compensation.....," the States had developed several different wage-combining plans to provide for payment of benefits to interstate workers. However, not all States had belonged to any one plan.

345.01 Interstate benefit payment plan.--This plan permits collection of unemployment insurance benefits from the State in which an individual has qualifying wages although not physically present in that State. The State in which the individual is located accepts the claim, acting as agent for the State that is liable for the benefits claimed. Determinations on eligibility, disqualifications, and the amount and duration of benefits are made by the liable State.

345.02 Wage-combining arrangement.--The arrangement developed as a result of the 1970 amendments to the Federal law provides for applying the base period of a single State law (that of the paying State) to a claim involving the combining of an individual's wages earned in two or more States while avoiding duplicate use of wages and employment because of such combining. The arrangement continues to permit, as did prior interstate agreements, multi-State workers to combine their wages and employment in more than one State, both when they have insufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in any one State and when, having sufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in one State, their benefits would be increased by combining their wages and employment in other States. In addition, the arrangement permits workers, having sufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in more than one State, to combine their wages in those and any other States in which they had wages and employment in the base period of the paying State. A claimant who elects to file a combined-wage claim is required to combine all the transferable wages and employment in all States in which such claimant worked during the paying State's base period. The claimant may, however, withdraw the combined-wage claim at any time before the monetary determination of that claim has become final.

In general, with the exception of wages and employment previously used as the basis of a monetary determination to establish a benefit year, all States are required to transfer to the paying State the wages and employment that a combined-wage claimant had in covered employment during the paying State's base period. Exempt from such mandatory transfer are wages and employment that were canceled or otherwise made unavailable to the claimant by a determination which the transferring State made before it received the request for transfer. In general, unless the issue has previously been adjudicated by a transferring State, all determinations with respect to a combined-wage claim are to be made by the paying State under the provisions of its law and in accordance with its law's requirements on determinations and appeals.

The arrangement provides for consultation by the Secretary of Labor with the State unemployment compensation agencies as to the rules, regulations, procedures, and forms which the Secretary prescribes and the States follow for operation of the arrangement. Disagreements between States as to the operation of the arrangement are resolved by the Secretary with the advice of the State agencies' duly designated representatives. The agreement also provides for periodic review of its operation. Amendments to the arrangement may be proposed by the Secretary, by any State agency, or by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies and are made, upon approval, by the Secretary in consultation with the State unemployment compensation agencies.

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BENEFITS

TABLE 300.--BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR

State	Base period			Benefit year	
	Individual			Individual beginning	
	First 4 of last 5 quarters (37 States)	Last 4 quarters (4 States)	Other (12 States)	Week of valid claim (49 States)	Other (4 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	X 9/	....	...	X	....
Alaska	X 1/	....	...	X	....
Arizona	X 1/	....	...	X	....
Arkansas	X	....	...	.....	Calendar quarter valid claim filed.
California	....	....	X 2/	X 3/	....
Colorado	X 9/ 10/	....	...	X 5/	....
Connecticut	X 1/	....	...	X 6/	....
Delaware	X 1/	....	...	X	....
District of Columbia	X	....	...	X	....
Florida	X	....	...	X 3/	....
Georgia 4/	X	....	...	X	....
Hawaii	....	X	...	X	....
Idaho	X 1/	....	...	X	....
Illinois	....	....	X 2/	X	....
Indiana	X	....	...	X	....
Iowa	X	....	...	X	....
Kansas	X	....	...	X	....
Kentucky	X	....	...	X	....
Louisiana	X 1/	....	...	X	....
Maine	X 1/	....	...	X	....
Maryland	X	....	...	X	....
Massachusetts 4/	....	....	X 7/ 9/	.....	Sunday preceding filing of claim.
Michigan 4/	....	....	X 7/	X 3/ 5/	....
Minnesota 4/	....	....	X 7/ 9/	X	....
Mississippi	X	....	...	X	....
Missouri	X	....	...	X	....
Montana	X	....	...	X	....
Nebraska 4/	....	X	...	X	....
Nevada	X 1/	....	...	X	....
New Hampshire	....	....	Uniform CY	.....	Uniform, April 1.
New Jersey 4/	....	....	X 7/	X 3/	....
New Mexico	X 9/	....	...	X	....
New York 4/	....	....	X 7/	.....	Monday after valid claim filed. 3/
North Carolina	X	....	...	X 3/	....
North Dakota	X	....	...	X 3/	....
Ohio 4/	....	....	X 7/	X 3/	....
Oklahoma	X 1/ 9/	....	...	X	....
Oregon 4/	X	....	...	X	....

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 300.--BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR (CONTINUED)

State	Base period			Benefit year	
	Individual			Individual beginning	
	First 4 of last 5 quarters (37 States)	Last 4 quarters (4 States)	Other (12 States)	Week of valid claim (49 States)	Other (4 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pennsylvania	X 9/	. . . .	. . .	X 3/	. . . .
Puerto Rico	X	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Rhode Island 4/	. . . .	. . . .	X 7/	X	. . . .
South Carolina	X	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
South Dakota	X	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Tennessee	X 1/	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Texas	X	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Utah 4/	. . . .	X 9/	. . .	X 3/	. . . .
Vermont 4/	. . . .	. . . .	X 7/9/	X	. . . .
Virginia	X 1/	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Virgin Islands	X	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Washington	X 1/	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
West Virginia	X	. . . .	. . .	X	. . . .
Wisconsin 4/	. . . .	. . . .	X 7/9/	X 3/9/	. . . .
Wyoming 4/	. . . .	X 9/10/	. . .	X 3/	. . . .

1/ Last 4 completed CQs following previous BP when new BY overlaps preceding BY, Ariz.; last 4 quarters preceding BY if 1 quarter has been used in a previous determination, Maine, Nev. and Tenn.; Del., Idaho, Ore., Tenn., Va., and Wash. extend the BY up to 1 week if there would otherwise be overlapping of the same quarter in 2 consec. BPs.

2/ 4 quarters ending 4 to 7 calendar months before BY.

3/ BY begins only under the following conditions: if claimant is not disqualified with respect to most recent ER from whom he earned wages in excess of $25 in 1 week; however, individuals disqualified under labor dispute provisions are excepted and may establish a BY while disqualified, Mich.; if claimant is not disqualified, N.Y.; is able to work and avilable for work, N.Y.; Pa., and Utah; is unemployed, Calif., Fla., Mich., N.J., N.C., Ohio, Pa., and Wis.; has not misrepresented a material fact with respect to able-and-available requirements or reason for his unemployment, Wyo..

4/ Wage data for determining benefit rights are obtained on a request basis after worker files claim. Oreg. obtains wage records on quarterly basis; also may request additional information at time a claim is filed. Wyo. may require quarterly wage records from ER's failing to file timely reports.

5/ BY may be canceled in cases of intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information, Mich. BY is canceled if all or remainder of claimant's benefit rights in current BY are canceled, Colo..

6/ BY may not end until after end of 3d complete CQ plus remainder of any uncompleted calendar wk which began in a quarter following the one in which it commenced.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes for Table 300 continued)

7/ 52 weeks preceding BY, Mass., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Vt., and Wis.; ending with 2d week preceding BY, N.J. and R.I.; preceding filing of valid original claim, N.Y.

9/ Base period may be extended, up to 4 quarters, if claimant was incapable of work during the greater part of a CQ, Alaska and Oreg.; up to 18 weeks in which claimant has no earnings because of sickness or disability, Vt. Colo., N.Mex., Utah, and Wyo., "freeze" benefit rights for any continuous period up to 36 months during which claimant received workmen's compensation, provided claimant files claim within the 4th week after termination of illness or injury. In Mass., and Minn., BP may be lengthened up to 52 weeks if claimant received compensation for temporary total disability under a worker's compensation law for more than 7 weeks in BP. Claimant with insufficient wage credits may elect to have BP consist of the 4 completed CQs preceding the first day of BY, Pa. In Wis., BP and BY are lengthened by the number of weeks in excess of 7 in the BP and 17 in the BY, respectively, for which claimant received a backpay award or temporary total disability payments under workmen's compensation law.

10/ BP may be changed by regulation to the first 4 of the last 5 completed CQs, Wyo.; last 4 quarters, Colo.

BENEFITS

TABLE 301.--WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR BENEFITS

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ala.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	$522.00	$348.00
Alaska	. . . .	Flat	$100 outside HQ	750.00	. . . .
Ariz.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	562.50	375.00
Ark.	. . . .	30 x wba	2 quarters	450.00	. . . .
Calif.	. . . .	Flat	. . . .	750.00	. . . .
Colo.	. . . .	30 x wba	. . . .	750.00	. . . .
Conn.	. . . .	40 x wba 2/	(1)	600.00	. . . .
Del.	. . . .	36 x wba 2/	. . . .	720.00	. . . .
D.C.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW 2/	2 quarters	450.00	300.00
Fla.	20 weeks 3/	(3)	(1)	400.00	. . . .
Ga.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	412.50	275.00
Hawaii	14 weeks 7/	30 x wba	(1)	150.00	. . . .
Idaho	. . . .	1-1/4 x HQW	2 quarters	520.01	416.01
Ill.	. . . .	Flat	$275 in qtr. outside HQ	1,000.00	. . . .
Ind.	. . . .	1-1/4 x HQW	$300 in last 2 qtrs.	500.00	400.00
Iowa	. . . .	Flat	$200 in a qtr. other than HQ	600.00	400.00
Kans.	. . . .	30 x wba	2 quarters	810.00	. . . .
Ky.	. . . .	1-3/8 x HQW	8 x wba in last 2 qtrs.	343.75	250.00
La.	. . . .	30 x wba	. . . .	300.00	. . . .
Maine	. . . .	Flat	$250 in each of 2 qtrs.	900.00	. . . .
Md.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW 2/5/	2 quarters	360.00	192.01
Mass.	. . . .	30 x wba	. . . .	1,200.00	. . . .
Mich.	14 weeks 7/	(7)	(1)	350.14	. . . .
Minn.	15 weeks 7/	(7)	(1)	750.00	. . . . 11/
Miss.	. . . .	36 x wba	2 quarters	360.00	160.00 11/
Mo.	. . . .	30 x wba	2 quarters	450.00	300.00
Mont.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	448.50	299.00
Nebr.	. . . .	Flat	$200 in each of 2 qtrs.	600.00	200.00
Nev.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	562.51	375.01
N.H.	. . . .	Flat	$300 in each of 2 qtrs.	1,200.00	. . . .
N.J.	20 weeks 7/8/	(7)	(1)	600.00	. . . .
N.Mex.	. . . .	1-1/4 x HQW	(1)	552.51	466.70
N.Y.	20 weeks 7/8/	(7)	(1)	800.00	. . . .
N.C.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	565.50	150.00
N.Dak.	. . . .	40 x wba	2 quarters	600.00	. . . .
Ohio	20 weeks 7/	(7)	(1)	400.00	. . . .
Okla.	. . . .	1-1/2 x HQW 9/	(1)	1,000.00	250.00
Oreg.	18 weeks 7/	(7)	(1)	700.00	. . . .

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 301.--WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pa.	. . . . . .	33+-36 x wba 2/ 6/	1/5 of wages outside HQ. 10/	$440.00	$120.00
P.R.	. . . . . .	21+-30 x wba 2/	2 quarters 10/	280.00	75.00 10/
R.I.	20 weeks 7/ 9/	(7) (9)	(1)	920.00	. . . .
S.C.	. . . . . .	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	300.00	180.00
S.Dak.	. . . . . .	. . . .	10 x wba outside HQ	590.00	400.00
Tenn.	. . . . . .	36 x wba 1/	(1)	504.00	338.01
Tex.	. . . . . .	1-1/2 x HQW 9/	(1)	500.00	125.00
Utah	19 weeks 7/	(7)	(1)	700.00	. . . .
Vt.	20 weeks 7/	(7)	(1)	700.00	. . . .
Va.	. . . . . .	36 x wba	2 quarters	1,008.00	. . . .
V.I.	. . . . . .	26+-30 x wba 2/	2 quarters	396.00	99.00
Wash.	16 weeks 4/	. . . .	. . . .	1,650.00 4/	. . . .
W.Va.	. . . . . .	Flat	. . . .	700.00	. . . .
Wis.	15 weeks 7/ 12/	(7)	(1)	(7)	. . . .
Wyo.	. . . . . .	Flat 9/	(1)	960.00	600.00

1/ Wages in at least 2 quarters automatic requirement for all claimants. Additional requirement for claimants at max. wba; 6 x wba, Tenn.

2/ If claimant failed to meet qualifying requirement for wba computed on HQW but does meet the qualifying requirement for next lower bracket, is eligible for lower wba.; V.I. provides a stepdown of 1 bracket; D.C., 2 brackets, Md., 3 brackets, Pa., 4 brackets, and Del., 5 brackets; P.R. has an unlimited stepdown provision.

3/ Requirement, expressed as 20 x an aww of at least $20 in BP, is equivalent to 20 wks. of employment with wages averaging at least $20.

4/ Claimant must have total wages of 15% of average annual wage rounded to next lower multiple of $50, and either (1) 16 weeks of employment with wages of 15% of average wage or (2) 600 hours of employment.

5/ The multiple (1-1/2) is not applied to the individual's HQW in Md., but the qualifying amount, shown in a schedule, is computed at the upper limit of each wage bracket (assuming a normal interval at the max. benefit amount).

6/ If BPW are less than $600, claimant must have earned wages in 18 weeks.

7/ Weeks of employment with wages of at least $25.01, Mich.; $20, Ohio, and Utah, $50, Minn.; $30, N.J., and $35, Vt.; with average wage of at least $40, N.Y., and $20, Oreg.. In Hawaii, no weekly amount specified. In Wis. claimant must have 15 wks. work and average wage of at least $48.01 with one ER; in R.I., at least 20 weeks in which claimant earned 20 times the minimum hourly wage ($46 for the year beginning July 1, 1977).

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes for Table 301 continued)

8/ If claimant does not meet regular qualifying requirement, can qualify in N.Y. if claimant has 15 wks. employment in the 52-week period and total of 40 wks. of employment in the 104-week period preceding the BY.

9/ Alternative flat-amount requirement of $2,200 in BP, N.J.; $6,000 in BP, Okla.; and $2,760 in BP, R.I.; 2/3 of the max. amount of wages as defined in the FICA, Tex. Alternate earnings requirement of 1.6 x HQW if BP is first 4 of last 5 completed CQ's, Wyo..

10/ Agricultural workers may qualify on the basis of earnings in a single CQ.

11/ HQW must not be less than 16 times min. wba which is computed annually.

12/ When requested by claimant, vacation pay, dismissal and termination pay may be counted if benefits were not paid for those wks.

TABLE 302.--ADDITIONAL QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS IN SUCCESSIVE BENEFIT YEARS

State	Wages (amount times wba unless otherwise indicated)			Wages must be in insured work
	Subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year	Subsequent to date of last valid claim	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ala.	8	. . . .	. . . .	X
Alaska	8	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ariz.	8	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ark.	. . . .	6	. . . .	X
Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	Qualifying wages 1/	. . . .
Colo.	$750	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Conn.	5 3/	. . . .	. . . .	X
Del.	. . . .	10	. . . .	X
D.C.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Fla.	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ga.	8 2/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Hawaii 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Idaho	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ill.	3 2/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Ind.	. . . .	. . . .	(6)	. . . .
Iowa	$200	. . . .	. . . .	X
Kans.	. . . .	8	. . . .	X
Ky.	. . . .	. . . .	8 1/	. . . .
La.	6 3/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Maine	8	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Md.,	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mass. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mich. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Minn. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Miss.	8	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mo.	. . . .	5 3/	. . . .	X
Mont.	6 3/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Nebr. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Nev.	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
N.H. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
N.J. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
N.Mex.	6 3/	. . . .	. . . .	X
N.Y. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
N.C.	10	. . . .	. . . .	X
N.Dak.	. . . .	10	. . . .	X
Ohio 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Okla.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Oreg.	6	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Pa.	6	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
P.R.	$50 1/	. . . .	. . . .	X
R.I. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
S.C.	8	. . . .	. . . .	X 5/
S.Dak.	4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Tenn.	5	. . . .	. . . .	X
Tex.	$250	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 302.--ADDITIONAL QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS IN SUCCESSIVE BENEFIT YEARS (CONT.)

State	Wages (amount times wba unless otherwise indicated)			Wages must be in insured work
	Subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year	Subsequent to date of last valid claim	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Utah 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
Vt. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
Va.	30 days work	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
V.I.	6 3/	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
Wash.	. . . .	. . . .	6 1/	. . . .
W.Va. 4/	8	. . . .	. . . . .	X
Wis. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
Wyo. 4/	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .

1/ Within preceding BY, Calif.; in last 6 months of BP, Wash.; last 2 quarters of BP, Ky.; for at least one CQ, P.R..

2/ Wages must be in bona fide work.

3/ Or 3/13th of hqw, whichever is lesser, La., Mont., N.Mex., and V.I.; or 10 x the wba in noncovered work Mo.; or $300, whichever is greater, Conn..

4/ No additional requirement since the lag period, if any, between BP and BY is too short to qualify for a second BY (sec. 305).

5/ In S.C. insured work must be performed with a single employer.

6/ $300 required in last two quarters of base period, and $500 in BP.

BENEFITS

TABLE 303.--WAITING-PERIOD REQUIREMENTS

State	Initial waiting period (weeks)		In new benefit year		State	Initial waiting period (weeks)		In new benefit year	
	Total unemployment 1/	Partial unemployment 1/	Not to interrupt consec. weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year		Total unemployment 1/	Partial unemployment 1/	Not to interrupt consec. weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ala.	0	1	X	...	Mont.	1	(4)	X	....
Alaska	1	1	X	...	Nebr.	1	1	X	X
Ariz.	1	1	X	X	Nev.	0	0	....	....
Ark.	1	1	....	...	N.H.	0	0	....	....
Calif.	1	1	X	X	N.J.	1 3/	1 3/	....	....
Colo.	1	1	X	...	N.Mex.	1	1	X	....
Conn.	0	0	....	...	N.Y.	1 5/6/	2-4 5/6/	....	....
Del.	0	0	....	...	N.C.	1	1	....	....
D.C.	1	1	....	...	N.Dak.	1	1	X	....
Fla.	1	1	....	...	Ohio	1 3/	1	....	....
Ga.	1 10/	1 10/	....	...	Okla.	1	1	....	....
Hawaii	1 3/	1 3/	X	...	Oreg.	1	1	X	....
Idaho	1	1	X	X	Pa.	0	0	....	....
Ill.	1 3/	1	X	X	P.R.	1	1	X	....
Ind.	1	1	....	...	R.I.	1 6/	1 6/	X	X
Iowa	0	0	....	...	S.C.	1	1	....	....
Kans.	1	1	....	...	S.Dak.	1	1	....	....
Ky.	0	0	....	...	Tenn.	1	1	X	....
La.	1 3/	1 3/	X	...	Tex.	1 3/	1 3/	....	....
Maine	0	0	....	...	Utah	1	1	....	....
					Vt.	1	1	X	....
Md.	0	0	....	...	Va.	1 3/	1 3/	....	....
Mass.	1	1	X	X	V.I.	1	1	....	....
Mich.	0	0	....	...	Wash.	1	1	....	....
Minn.	1 3/	1 3/	....	...	W.Va.	1	(7)	....	....
Miss.	1	1	X	X	Wis.	0	0	....	....
Mo.	1 3/	1 3/	....	...	Wyo.	1	1	....	....

1/ See sec. 300 for definition of total and partial unemployment.

3/ Waiting wk. becomes compensable after 12 consec. wks. of compensable unemployment immediately following waiting period, Hawaii; after 9 such wks., Mo.; after 3 such wks., Ill., Ohio and N.J.; after 6 consec. wks. of unemployment, La.; after receipt of benefits equaling 3 times the wba, Tex., and 4 times, Va.; if reemployed full time after 4 wks. benefits paid, Minn.

4/ No payment of partial benefits as such; see Table 306.

5/ Waiting period is 4 effective days, either wholly within wk. of an original valid claim or partly within such wk. and partly within BY initiated by such claim.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes continued for Table 303)

6/ Waiting period may be suspended if unemployment results directly from disaster for which Governor has declared a state of emergency.

7/ Waiting-period requirement is in terms of total unemployment only; no waiting period required for benefits for partial unemployment.

10/ Waiting wk. waived for claimants unemployed through no fault of their own.

TABLE 304.--WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

State	Method of Computing 1/	Rounding to--	Minimum weekly benefit 2/	Maximum weekly benefit 2/	Minimum wage credits required: For minimum, High quarter	Minimum wage credits required: For minimum, Base period	Minimum wage credits required: For maximum, High quarter	Minimum wage credits required: For maximum, Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	High-quarter formula 3/							
Ala.	1/24 1/	Higher $	$15.00	$90.00	$348.00	$522.00	$2,136.01	$3,204.01
Ariz.	1/25	Nearest $	15.00	85.00	375.00	562.50	2,112.50	3,168.75
Ark.	1/26	Higher $	15.00	100.00	112.50	450.00	2,571.01	3,000.00
Calif.	1/24-1/31	Higher $	30.00	104.00	187.50	750.00	7/ 3,308.00	7/ 3,308.00
Colo.	1/22 4/	Higher $	25.00	122.00	187.50	750.00	3,137.13	12,584.52
Conn.	1/26+d.a.	Higher $	15.00-20.00	122.00-183.00	150.00	600.00	3,146.01	4,880.00
Del.	1/26	Higher $	20.00	2/ 140.00	520.00	720.00	3,614.01	5,040.00
D.C.	1/23+d.a.	Higher $	13.00-14.00	160.00	300.00	450.00	3,657.01	5,484.01
Ga.	1/25+$1	Higher $	27.00	90.00	275.00	412.50	2,225.00	3,337.50
Hawaii	1/25	Higher $	5.00	126.00	37.50	150.00	3,125.01	3,780.00
Idaho	1/26 4/	Higher $	2/ 17.00	110.00 2/	416.01	520.01	2/ 2,834.01	2/ 3,542.51
Ill.	1/26	Nearest $	2/ 15.00	116.00-138.00	250.00	1,000.00	2/ 2,970.50	2/ 3,245.50
Ind.	4.3%+d.a. 1/	Higher $	35.00	2/ 74.00-124.00	400.00	500.00	1,697.68	2,122.10
Iowa	1/20	Nearest $	6/ 20.00	124.00	400.00	600.00	2,470.00	2,670.00
Kans.	1/25	Higher $	27.00	109.00	202.50	810.00	2,700.01	3,270.00
Ky.	1/23	Nearest $	12.00	94.00	250.00	343.75	2,150.51	2,956.95
La.	1/20-1/25	Higher $	10.00	130.00	75.00	300.00	3,225.01	3,900.00
Maine	1/22+d.a.	Nearest $	12.00-17.00	86.00-129.00	150.00	600.00	1,881.00	1,881.00
Md.	1/24+d.a.	Higher $	10.00-13.00	2/ 89.00	192.01	360.00	2,112.01	3,204.00
Mass.	1/21-1/26+d.a. 3/	Higher $	12.00-18.00	115.00-173.00	225.00	1,200.00	2,964.01	2,964.01
Miss.	1/26	Higher $	10.00	80.00	160.00	360.00	2,054.01	2,880.00
Mo.	1/20	Higher $	15.00	85.00	300.00	450.00	1,680.01	2,550.00
Mont.	1/26	Nearest $	12.00	104.00	299.00	448.50	2,691.00	4,036.50
Nebr.	1/19-1/23	Nearest $2	12.00	90.00	200.00	600.00	2,150.01	2,350.00
Nev.	1/25	Higher $	6/ 16.00	100.00	375.01	562.51	2,475.01	3,711.01
N.Mex.	1/26	Higher $	18.00	90.00	466.70	552.51	2,314.01	2,892.51
N.C.	1/26	Nearest $	15.00	112.00	150.00	565.50	2,899.00	4,347.75
N.Dak.	1/26	Higher $	15.00	115.00	150.00	600.00	2,964.01	4,600.00

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 304.--WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

State	Method of Computing 1/	Rounding to--	Minimum weekly benefit 2/	Maximum weekly benefit 2/	Minimum wage credits required: For minimum: High quarter	Minimum wage credits required: For minimum: Base period	Minimum wage credits required: For maximum: High quarter	Minimum wage credits required: For maximum: Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Okla.	1/25	Higher $	$16.00	$101.00	$250.00	$1,000.00	$2,500.01	$3,750.01
Pa. 5/	1/20-1/25 9/	Nearest $	13.00-18.00	143.00-151.00	120.00	440.00	3,513.00	5,680.00
P.R. 5/	1/11-1/26	Nearest $	7.00	64.00	50.00	150.00	1,638.01	1,920.00
S.C.	1/26 4/	Higher $	10.00	111.00	180.00	300.00	2,860.01	4,290.01
S.Dak.	1/22	Higher $	19.00	96.00	400.00	590.00	2,090.22	3,050.22
Tenn.	1/26	Higher $	14.00	95.00	338.01	504.00	2,820.01	3,420.00
Tex.	1/25	Higher $	15.00	84.00	125.00	500.00	2,075.25	3,112.88
Utah	1/26	Higher $	10.00	119.00	175.00	700.00	3,068.00	3,448.00
Va.	1/25	Higher $	28.00	110.00	252.00	1,008.00	2,725.01	3,960.00
V.I.	1/23-1/25	Higher $	15.00	82.00	99.00	396.00	2,025.01	2,460.00
Wash.	1/25 12/	Nearest $	17.00	119.00	325.00	1,300.00	2,962.50	2,962.50
Wyo.	1/25	Higher $	24.00	111.00	600.00	960.00	2,750.01	2,750.01
	Annual-wage formula							
Alaska	2.3-1.1+d.a.	Nearest $	$18.00-28.00	$90.00-120.00	. . .	$750.00	. . . . .	$8,500.00
N.H.	1.8-1.2	Nearest $	6/ 21.00	102.00	. . .	1,200.00	. . . . .	8,600.00
Oreg.	1.25	Nearest $	30.00	112.00	. . .	700.00	. . . . .	8,920.00
W.Va.	2.0-1.0	Nearest $	14.00	139.00	. . .	700.00	. . . . .	14,300.00
	Average-weekly-wage formula							
Fla.	50	Higher $	$10.00	$82.00	. . .	8/ $400.00	. . . . .	8/ $3,240.20
Mich.	63-55+d.a. 1/	Higher $	2/ 16.00-18.00	97.00-136.00	. . .	8/ 350.14	. . . . .	8/ 2,240.14
Minn.	(10)	Nearest $	18.00	122.00	. . .	8/ 750.00	. . . . .	8/ 4,374.00
N.J.	66-2/3 11/	Higher $	10.00	110.00	. . .	8/ 600.00	. . . . .	8/ 3,270.20
N.Y.	67-50	Nearest $	25.00	115.00	. . .	8/ 800.00	. . . . .	8/ 4,580.00
Ohio	50+d.a. 1/	Higher $	10.00-16.00	111.00-175.00	. . .	8/ 400.00	. . . . .	8/ 3,480.20
R.I.	55+d.a.	Higher $	26.00-31.00	106.00-126.00	. . .	8/ 920.00	. . . . .	8/ 3,818.20
Vt.	50	Nearest $	6/ 18.00	102.00	. . .	8/ 700.00	. . . . .	8/ 4,060.00
Wis.	50	Higher $	25.00	133.00	. . .	8/ 720.15	. . . . .	8/ 4,020.15

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(Footnotes for Table 304)

1/When State uses weighted high-quarter, annual-wage or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are taken at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When additional payments are provided for claimants with deps., fractions and percentages shown apply to basic benefit amounts. In Ind., benefit amounts of $87-$124 are available only to claimants with 1-4 deps. and HQ and BPW in excess of those required for max. basic wba. In Mich. and Ohio, benefit amounts above the max. are generally available only to claimants in dependency classes whose aww are higher than that required for max. basic benefit amount.

2/When 2 amounts are given, higher figure includes DA's. Augmented amount for min. wba includes allowance for 1 dep. child. In Ind. to claimants with HQW in excess of those required for max. basic wba. Augmented amount for max. wba includes allowances for max. number of deps.; in D.C. and Md., same max. with or without deps. In Ind. wage credits shown apply to claimants with no deps.; with max. deps., Ind. requires $2,475.01 in HQ and $3,465.01 in BP.

3/For claimant with aww in excess of $66, wba is computed at 1/52 of 2 highest quarters of earnings, or 1/26 of highest quarter if claimant had no more than 2 quarters of work.

4/Wba expressed in law as percent of aww in HQ: in Colo. 60% of 1/13 of HQW; 50% in Ill. and S.C. (aww defined as 1/13 of HQW). Colo. provides an alternate method of computation for claimants who would otherwise qualify for a wba equal to 50% or more of the statewide aww if this yields a greater amount--50% of 1/52 of BPW with a max. of 60% of statewide aww in selected industries.

5/Separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments, based on annual earnings, ranging between $7 and $30.

6/Min. computed annually in N.Mex. at 10% and Oreg. 15% of aww. In Kans. min. computed annually at 25% of max. wba and Wis. semiannually at 19% of max. wba.

7/Amount shown for HQW is 1/4 BPW needed to qualify for max. benefit; determination of max. benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's BPW with no specified amount of HQW required, Colo.

8/In Mich. figured as 14 x lower limit of min. aww bracket (applicable to all claimants) and of max. wage bracket applicable to claimants with no deps. (with deps., $2,263.38-$3,103.38 determined by dependency class). In Fla., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, R.I., and Vt., 20 x lower limits of min. and max. aww brackets; in Wis., 15 times. In Minn. 18 x lower limit of max. aww bracket. Since benefits are determined separately for each ER, some claimants with bpw less than that shown may qualify for either the min. or max. wba with respect to a given ER, Wis.

9/Or 50% of full-time weekly wage, if greater.

10/60% of the first $85, 40% of the next $85 and 50% of the remainder of the individual's AWW.

11/Effective for benefit years beginning after March 31, 1978, an individual's WBA will be computed as 50% of his AWW up to a maximum of 66-2/3 of the State AWW.

12/Wash. computes an individual's wba as 1/25 of the average of the two highest quarters in the BP.

TABLE 305.--FLEXIBLE MAXIMUM PROVISIONS, 36 STATES[6]

State	Method of Computation					Percent of State aww	Effective date of new amounts
	Annually as % of aww in covered employment in--			Semiannually as % of aww in covered employment			
	Preceding calendar year	12 months ending March 31	12 months ending June 30	12 months ending 6 months before effective date	Selected industries in State		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ark.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3[4]	July 1
Colo.	. . . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	X	60	Jan. 1 & July 1
Conn.	. . . . . .	. . . .	X	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	60[1]	1st Sunday in Oct.
Del.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	63[3]	July 1
D.C.	. . . . . .	. . . .	X	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	Jan. 1
Hawaii	. . . . . .	. . . .	X	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	Jan. 1
Idaho	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	60	1st Sunday in July
Ill.	. . . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . . .	50	June 1 and Dec. 1
Iowa	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	1st Sunday in July
Kans.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	60	July 1
Ky.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	50	July 1
La.	. . . . . .	X	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	Sept. 1
Maine	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	52	June 1
Mass.	. . . . . .	X	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	57.5	1st Sunday in Oct.
Minn.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	62[3]	July 1
Mont.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	60	July 1
Nev.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	50	July 1
N.J.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	50	Jan. 1
N.Mex.	. . . . . .	. . . .	X	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	50	1st Sunday in Jan.
N.C.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	August 1
N.Dak.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	67	1st Sunday in July
Ohio	. . . . . .	. . . .	X	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	[5]	1st Sunday in Jan.
Okla.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	55[3]	July 1
Oreg.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	55	Week of July 4
Pa.	. . . . . .	. . . .	X	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	Jan. 1
P.R.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	60	July 1
R.I.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	60	July 1
S.C.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	66-2/3	July 1
S.Dak.	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	62	July 1
Utah	X	. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	65	1st Sunday in July

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 305.--FLEXIBLE MAXIMUM PROVISIONS, 36 STATES 6/

State	Method of Computation					Percent of State aww	Effective date of new amounts
	Annually as % of aww in covered employment in--			Semiannually as % of aww in covered employment			
	Preceding calendar year	12 months ending March 31	12 months ending June 30	12 months ending 6 months before effective date	Selected industries in State		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Vt.	X	....	.....	......	......	60	1st Sunday in July
V.I.	2/	....	.....	......	......	66-2/3	Jan. 1
Wash.	X	....	.....	......	......	55	1st Sunday in July
W.Va.	X	....	.....	......	......	66-2/3	July 1
Wis.	......	....	.....	X	......	66-2/3	Jan. 1 & July 1
Wyo.	X	....	.....	......	......	55	July 1

1/ Based on aww of production and related workers. May not be increased by more than $6 in any year.

2/ Twelve months ending 2 months prior to the January 1 computation date.

3/ Percentage increases to 64 percent on July 1, 1978, and 66-2/3 percent on July 1, 1979, Minn.; increases to 66-2/3 percent on July 1, 1981, Del.; 58 percent on July 1, 1978, 62 percent on July 1, 1979, and 66-2/3 percent on July 1, 1980, Okla..

4/ Maximum limited to $100 from July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1979.

5/ Percentage used is not specified by law.

6/ Does not include Texas where the maximum and minimum wba's will be increased by $7 and $1, respectively, effective on October 1 of any year in which the aww of manufacturing production workers exceeds by $10 the 1976 aww of those workers.

TABLE 306.--WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

State (1)	Definition of partial unemployment: week of less than full-time work if earnings are less than (2)	Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment (3)
Ala.	wba.	$6
Alaska	Basic wba + greater of $10 or 1/2 basic wba.	Greater of $10 or 1/2 wba.
Ariz.	wba.	$15
Ark.	wba + 2/5 wba.	2/5 wba.
Calif.	wba.	$21
Colo.	wba.	1/4 wba.
Conn.	1-1/2 x basic wba.	1/3 wages.
Del.	Wba + greater of $10 or 30% of wba.	Greater of $10 or 30% of wba.
D.C.	Basic wba.	2/5 wba.
Fla.	wba.	$5
Ga.	wba + $8.	$8
Hawaii	wba.	$2
Idaho	wba + 1/2 wba.	1/2 wba.
Ill.	wba.	$7
Ind.	wba.	Greater of $3 or 1/5 wba from other than base-period ER's.
Iowa	wba + $15.	1/2 wages in excess of $15.
Kans.	wba.	$8
Ky.	1-1/4 x wba.	1/5 wages.
La.	wba.	1/2 wba.
Maine	wba + $5.	$10[5]
Md.	Augmented wba.	$10
Mass.	Basic wba	2/5 wba[6]
Mich.	wba.	Up to 1/2 wba.[3]
Minn.	wba.	$25
Miss.	wba.	$5
Mo.	wba + $10.	$10
Mont.	2 x wba.	1/2 wages over 1/4 wba.
Nebr.	wba.	Up to 1/2 wba.[3]
Nev.	wba.	1/4 wages.
N.H.	wba.	1/5 of wba.
N.J.	wba + greater of $5 or 1/5 wba.	Greater of $5 or 1/5 wba.
N.Mex.	wba.	1/5 wba.
N.Y.	[2]	[2]
N.C.	[1]	1/2 wba.
N.Dak.	wba.	1/2 wba.
Ohio	wba.	1/5 wba.
Okla.	wba + $7.	$7
Oreg.	wba.	1/3 wba.
Pa.	wba + greater of $6 or 40% wba.	Greater of $6 or 40% wba.
P.R.	1-1/2 x wba[1]	wba.
R.I.	basic wba + $5.	$5
S.C.	wba.	1/4 wba.
S.Dak.	wba + 1/2 wba.	1/2 wages up to 1/2 wba.
Tenn.	wba.	$20
Tex.	wba + greater of $5 or 1/4 wba.	Greater of $5 or 1/4 wba.
Utah	wba.	Lesser of $12 or 1/2 wba.
Vt.	wba + $10.	$15 + $3 per dep. up to 5.
Va.	wba.	Greater of $10 or 1/3 wba.
V.I.	1-1/3 x wba + $5.	1/4 wages over $5.
Wash.	1-1/3 x wba + $5.	1/4 wages over $5.
W.Va.	wba + $25	$25
Wis.	wba.	Up to 1/2 wba.[3]
Wyo.	Basic wba.	Greater of $15 or 1/4 wba.

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 306)

1/ In N.C. wk. of less than 3 customary scheduled full-time days. In P.R. wk. in which wages, or remuneration from self-employment, are less than 1-1/2 times claimant's wba or the claimant performs no service for a working period of 32 hours or more in a week.

2/ Benefits are paid at the rate of 1/4 the wba for each effective day within a wk. beginning on Monday. Effective day defined as 4th and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a wk. in which claimant earns not more than $115.

3/ Full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than 1/2 weekly benefit; 1/2 wba if wages are 1/2 weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit.

5/ Individual separated from regular employment for more than 4 consecutive wks. and employed less than 40 hours in each of 2 wks. or performing odd jobs has 50 percent of his earnings in excess of $10 deducted plus all earnings in excess of $35 per week.

6/ Not less than $10 nor more than $30.

TABLE 307.--DEPENDENTS INCLUDED UNDER PROVISIONS FOR DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES, 12 STATES

State	Dependent child 1/ under age specified	Older child 1/ not able to work	Nonworking dependent				Number of dependents fixed for BY
			Wife	Husband	Parent 1/	Brother or sister	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alaska	18 3/	X	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X
Conn.	18 6/	X 6/	X	X	. . .	. . . .	. . . . . .
D.C.	16	X	X 4/	X 4/	X 4/	X 4/	X
Ill.	18	X	X 5/	X 5/	. . .	. . . .	. . . . . .
Ind.	18 3/	. . . .	X 5/	X 5/	. . .	. . . .	X
Maine	18	X	5/	5/	. . .	. . . .	. . . . . .
Md.	16	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X
Mass. 2/	18 3/	X	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X
Mich.	18 3/	X	X	X	X 4/	X 4/	X
Ohio	18	X	X 5/	X 5/	. . .	. . . .	X
Pa.	18	X	X	X	. . .	. . . .	. . . . . .
R.I.	18	X	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X

1/ Includes stepchild by statute in all States except Maine and Mass.; adopted child by statute, Alaska, Ill., Ind., Maine, Md., Mich., Ohio, R.I.; and by interpretation, Mass.; full-time student, Conn., Maine, Mich., and Mass.. Parent includes stepparent, D.C.; legal parent, Mich..

2/ Only dependents residing within the U.S., its Territories and possessions.

3/ Child must be unmarried, Alaska and, by interpretation, Mass.; must have received more than half the cost of support from claimant for at least 90 consec. days or for the duration of the parental relationship, Ind., Mich., and Ohio.

4/ Not able to work because of age or physical disability or physical or mental infirmity. In Mich. parents over age 65 or permanently disabled for gainful employment, brother or sister under 18, orphaned or whose living parents are dependents.

5/ Spouse must be currently ineligible for benefits in the State because of insufficient BP wages, Ill. and Ind.; may not be claimed as dependent if average weekly income is in excess of 25% of the claimant's aww or $30, Ohio. No dependency allowances paid for any week in which spouse is employed full time and is contributing to support of dependents, Maine.

6/ Federal District Court has held that the term "children" includes any child for whom a claimant stands in place of the parents *(Vaccarella v. Commr.)*

TABLE 308.--ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS, 12 STATES

State	Weekly allowance per dependent	Limitation on weekly allowances	Minimum weekly benefit: Basic benefit	Minimum weekly benefit: Maximum allowance	Maximum weekly benefit: Basic benefit	Maximum weekly benefit: Maximum allowance	Full allowance for week of partial benefits	Maximum potential benefits: Without dependents	Maximum potential benefits: With dependents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alaska	$10	Lesser of wba or $30	$18	$18	$90	$30	Yes	$2,520	$3,360 1/
Conn.	$5	1/2 wba	15	7	122	61	Yes	3,172	4,758
D.C.	$1 2/	$3 2/	14	3	160	0 2/	Yes	5,440	5,440 2/
Ill.	$3-$23	$3-$55	15	8	116	22 3/	Yes	3,016	3,588
Ind.	$1-$13 3/	Schedule $1-$50 3/	35	0 3/	74	50 3/	No 4/	1,924	3,224
Maine	$5	1/2 wba	12	5	86	43	Yes	2,236	3,354
Md.	$3	$12 2/	10	12	89	0 2/	Yes 5/	2,314	2,314 2/
Mass.	$6	1/2 wba	12	6	115	56	Yes	3,450	5,130
Mich.	$1-$12 6/	Schedule $1-$39 6/	16	8	97	39	No 4/	2,522	3,536
Ohio	$1-$28 6/	$64 6/	10	6-8	111	64	Yes	2,886	4,550
Pa.	$5 6/	$8	13	8	143	8	No	4,290	4,530
R.I.	$5	$20	26	20	106	20	Yes	2,756	3,276 1/

1/ Assuming max. wks. for total unemployment; wks. of partial unemployment could increase this amount because full allowance is paid for each wk. of partial unemployment.

2/ Same max. wba with or without dep. allowances. Claimants at lower wba may have benefits increased by dep. allowances.

3/ Limited to claimants with HQW in excess of $1,700 and 1-4 dep., Ind. See text for details.

4/ Dep. allowances considered as part of wba. See Table 306 for weekly benefits for partial unemployment.

5/ Not more than 26 payments for dep. may be made in any one BY.

6/ Benefits paid to claimants with dep. are determined by schedule according to the aww and dependency class, Mich. and Ohio. See text for details. Pa. provides $3 for one other dependent.

TABLE 309.--DURATION OF BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment [1]	Minimum potential benefits [2/3]		Maximum potential benefits [3]			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount [4]	Weeks	Wage credits required: High quarter	Wage credits required: Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Uniform potential duration for all eligible claimants						
Conn.	. . . .	[3] $390.00	[3] 26	$3,172.00-$4,758.00	[3] 26	$3,146.01	$4,880.00 [10]
Hawaii	. . . .	[3] 130.00	[3] 26	[3] 3,276.00	[3] 26	3,125.01	3,780.00
Ill.	. . . .	390.00	26	2,990.00-3,588.00	26	2,970.50	3,245.50
Md.	. . . .	260.00	26	[4] 2,314.00	26	2,112.01	3,204.00
N.H.	. . . .	546.00	26	2,652.00	26	(6)	8,600.00
N.Y.	. . . .	650.00	26	2,990.00	26	(7)	[2/7] 4,580.00
Pa.	. . . .	390.00	30	4,290.00-4,530.00	30	3,513.00	5,680.00
P.R.	. . . .	[3] 140.00	[3] 20	1,280.00	[3] 20	1,638.01	1,920.00
Vt.	. . . .	390.00	26	2,652.00	26	(7)	[7] 4,060.00
V.I.	. . . .	390.00	26	2,132.00	26	2,025.01	2,460.00
W.Va.	. . . .	364.00	26	3,614.00	26	(6)	14,300.00
	Maximum potential duration varying with wage credits or weeks of employment						
Ala.	1/3	$174.00	11+	$2,340.00	26	$2,136.01	$7,017.01
Alaska	34-31 percent [1]	252.00	14	2,520.00-3,360.00	28	(6)	8,500.00
Ariz.	1/3	187.50	12+	2,210.00	26	2,112.50	6,628.51
Ark.	1/3	150.00	10	2,210.00	26	2,571.01	6,627.01
Calif.	1/2	[3] 375.00	[3] 12+	[3] 2,704.00	[3] 26	3,308.00	5,406.01
Colo.	1/3 [8]	250.00	7+-10	3,172.00	26	[5] 3,137.13	[5] 12,584.52
Del.	1/2	220.00	11	3,640.00	26	3,614.01	7,278.01
D.C.	1/2	225.00	17+	[4] 5,440.00	34	3,657.01	10,878.01
Fla.	1/2 week of employment.	100.00	10	2,132.00	26	(7)	[7] 8,424.52
Ga.	1/4	103.00	3+	2,340.00	26	2,225.00	9,356.01
Idaho	(1)	170.00	10	2,860.00	26	2,834.01	9,210.51
Ind.	1/4 [8]	125.00	3+	1,924.00-3,224.00	26	[9/10] 1,924.00	[10] 7,696.00
Iowa	1/2	300.00	15	4,836.00	39	2,470.00	9,671.00
Kans.	1/3	270.00	10	2,834.00	26	2,700.01	8,499.01
Ky.	1/3	180.00	15	2,444.00	26	2,150.51	7,330.51

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 309.--DURATION OF BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR (CONTINUED)

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment 1/	Minimum potential benefits 2/3/		Maximum potential benefits 3/			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount 4/	Weeks	Wage credits required: High quarter	Wage credits required: Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
La.	2/5	$120.00	12	$3,640.00	28	$3,225.01	$9,097.51
Maine	1/3	300.00	1/ 3+-25	2,236.00-3,354.00	26	1,881.00	6,708.00
Mass.	36 percent	432.00	9+-30	3,450.00-5,190.00	30	2,964.01	9,580.56
Mich.	3/4 week of employment.	176.00	11	2,522.00-3,536.00	26	(7)	5,600.35 7/10/
Minn.	7/10 week of employment.	198.00	11	3,172.00	26	(7)	8,991.00 7/
Miss.	1/3	120.00	12	2,080.00	26	2,054.01	6,237.01
Mo.	1/3 8/	150.00	10	2,210.00	26	1,680.01	6,630.00
Mont.	(1)	144.00	12	2,704.00	26	2,691.00	7,965.36 1/
Nebr.	1/3	200.00	17	2,080.00	26	2,150.01	6,952.51
Nev.	1/3	188.00	11+	2,600.00	26	2,475.01	7,422.01
N.J.	3/4 week of employment.	300.00	15	2,860.00	26	(7)	5,407.85 7/
N.Mex.	3/5	332.00	18+	2,700.00	30	2,314.01	4,498.34
N.C.	(1)	390.00	2/ 13-26	2,912.00	26	2,899.00	8,736.00
N.Dak.	(11)	270.00	18	2,990.00	26	2,964.01	8,050.00 11/
Ohio	20 x wba + wba for each credit wk. in excess of 20	200.00	20	2,886.00-4,550.00	26	(7)	5,720.26 7/
Okla.	1/3	333.00	20+	2,626.00	26	2,500.01	7,875.01
Oreg.	1/3	233.00	7+	2,912.00	26	(6)	8,920.00
R.I.	3/5 week of employment.	312.00	12	2,756.00-3,276.00	26	(7)	8,018.22 7/
S.C.	1/3	100.00	10	2,886.00	26	2,860.01	8,655.01
S.Dak.	1/3	197.00	10+	2,496.00	26	2,090.22	7,485.01
Tenn.	1/3	168.00	12	2,470.00	26	2,820.01	7,407.01
Tex.	27 percent	135.00	9	2,184.00	26	2,075.25	8,088.89
Utah	(1)	220.00	2/ 10-22	4,284.00	36	3,068.00	10,124.40
Va.	1/3	336.00	12	2,860.00	26	2,725.01	8,580.01

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 309.--DURATION OF BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR (CONTINUED)

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment 1/	Minimum potential benefits 2/3/		Maximum potential benefits 3/			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount 4/	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wash.	1/3	$433.00	8+-25+	$3,570.00	30	$2,962.50	$10,708.51
Wis.	8/10 week of employment up to 43.	$25.00-300.00	2/ 1-12+	4,522.00	34	(7)	11,524.43 7/
Wyo.	3/10	288.00	2/ 12-26	2,886.00	26	2,750.01	9,250.01

1/ In States with weighted tables percent of benefits figured at bottom of lowest and of highest wage brackets; in States noted, percentages at other brackets are higher and/or lower than percentage shown. In Idaho and Utah duration based on ratio of annual wages to HQW--from 1.25-3.25 in Idaho, from 0 to 2.96 in Mont., and from less than 1.6-3.3 in Utah. In N.C duration is based on ratio of BPW to HQW multiplied by 8-2/3.

2/ Potential benefits for claimants with min. qualifying wages. Min. wks. apply to claimants with min. weekly benefit and min. qualifying wages. In States noted, the min. duration varies according to distribution of wages within BP; longer duration applies with min. wba and the shorter duration applies with max. possible concentration of wages in HQ (which results in a wba higher than the min.). Wis. determines entitlement separately for each ER. Lower end of range applies to claimants with only 1 wk. of work at qualifying wage; upper end to claimants with 15 or more wks. of such wages.

3/ Benefits extended under State program when unemployment in State reaches specified levels--Calif. and Hawaii by 50% and Conn. by 13 wks. In P.R. benefits extended by 32 wks. in certain industries, occupations or establishments when special unemployment situation exists. Benefits also may be extended in all States, either on a national or State basis, during periods of high unemployment by 50%, up to 13 wks., under the Federal-State Extended Compensation Program.

4/ When 2 amounts are given, higher includes DA. In the D.C. and Md., same max. with or without deps.

5/ Amount shown for HQW is 1/4 BPW needed to qualify for max. benefits; determination of max. benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's BPW with no specified amount of HQW required.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes continued for Table 309)

6/ Annual-wage formula; no required amount of wages in HQ.

7/ No required number of wks. of employment or amount of wages in HQ. Figures given are based on highest aww for claimants without deps.: $162.01 in Fla.; $160.01 in Mich. (for claimants with deps., $161.67 to $225.01, depending on number of deps.); $243.00 in Minn.; $154.51 in N.J.; $229.00 in N.Y.; $220.01 in Ohio (for claimants with deps., $332.01 to $348.01 based on number of deps.); $190.91 in R.I.; $203.00 in Vt.; and $268.01 in Wis. Base-period figure is 52 wks. in Fla.; 35 wks. (34 if all wage credits earned with 1 ER) in Mich.; 37 wks. in Minn.; 35 wks. in N.J.; 20 wks. in N.Y. and Vt.; 26 wks. in Ohio; 42 wks. in R.I.; and 43 wks. in Wis. for max. duration.

8/ Only specified amount of wages per quarter may be used for computing duration of benefits: 26 x the max. wba in Colo.; $3,225 in Ind.; 26 x claimant's wba in Mo.

9/ Amount shown is 1/4 of BPW. To obtain max. potential annual benefits, claimant must have more than 4 x HQW necessary for max. weekly benefits.

10/ In Conn. claimant with max. augmented benefit needs $7,320 in BPW; in Ind., such claimants need HQW of $3,224 and BPW of $12,896; in Mich., wage credits of $7,875.35.

11/ Three levels of duration provided: In N.Dak., 18 wks. of benefits if BPW equal 40-54 x wba; 22 wks. of benefits if wages equal 55-69 x weekly benefit; and 26 wks. of benefits if wages equal at least 70 x weekly benefit.